

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA
New Hampshire, April 2006
B G McKay

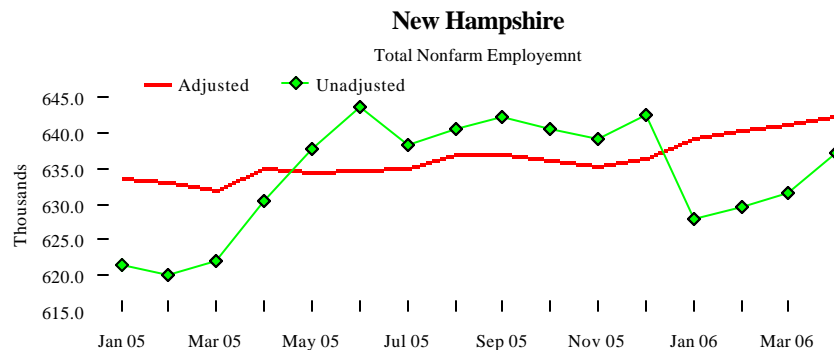
Seasonally Adjusted:

April's seasonally adjusted estimates showed that New Hampshire employers added 1,200 new jobs to the state's economy. Construction (supersector 20) led all industries with an 800-job addition. Professional and business services (supersector 60) followed with a 500-job increase. Next came educational and health services (supersector 65) with a 400-job expansion. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) bumped its employment totals up by 200. Wrapping up the plus side of the ledger, information (supersector 50) and financial activities (supersector 55) each employed 100 more workers in April.

Government (supersector 90) total employment in April held at the March level in this data series.

A 700-job reduction by leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) cut into the April gains made by the other industries in the state. Manufacturing (supersector 30) joined in the effort with a 200-job reduction, and other services (supersector 80) trimmed 100 jobs from the rolls to complete

April's employment activity for the seasonally adjusted estimates.



Unadjusted:

For New Hampshire, April represents a change of seasons. Winter activities have concluded, and the state prepares for the impending summer vacation, as well as other warm weather operations. April's unadjusted estimates gave testament to that shift with a 5,600-job increase in total nonfarm employment.

The warmer weather encourages a greater amount of outdoor activity, and construction (supersector 20) added 2,500 jobs to its payroll to move into the peak season. Professional and business services (supersector 60) increased the force by 1,500, while trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) bolstered its staffing with 1,200 positions. Educational and health services (supersector 65) added 300 jobs to its roster, as information (supersector 50) and financial activities (supersector 55) each brought 200 workers into their ranks in April. To a lesser extent, natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) geared up for the summer season by putting an additional 100 positions on the rolls.

Other services (supersector 80) did not alter its total number of employees in April's preliminary estimates from the revised March level.

On the other side of the ledger, government (supersector 90) employment fell by 400 jobs, and manufacturing (supersector 30) trimmed personnel strength by 100.

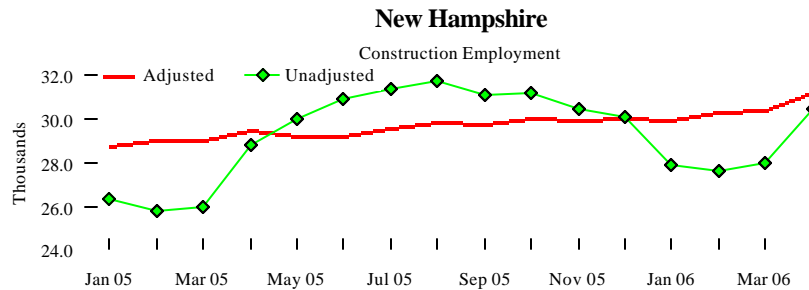
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING

The sample indicated that firms in the nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying (industry group 2123) business gave the impetus for the 100-job increase in April's employment trend line for natural resources and mining (supersector 10).

CONSTRUCTION

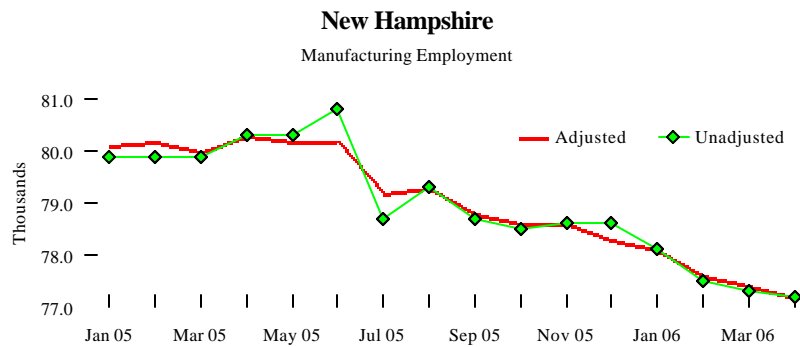
April's published items for construction (supersector 20) showed that specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) covered 1,200 of the supersector's 2,500 additional jobs in the preliminary estimates for the month. Construction of buildings (subsector 236) chipped in 300 jobs to that total.

Road repair has become a rite of passage for the winter season. The remaining 1,000 construction jobs could be observed in action as one traveled about the state.



MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing's (supersector 30) employment trend line fell by 100 notches in April's preliminary estimates. Of all the published elements in manufacturing, electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing (subsector 335) registered a 100-job drop, as employment totals for the remaining published industries in this supersector held at the previous month's level.

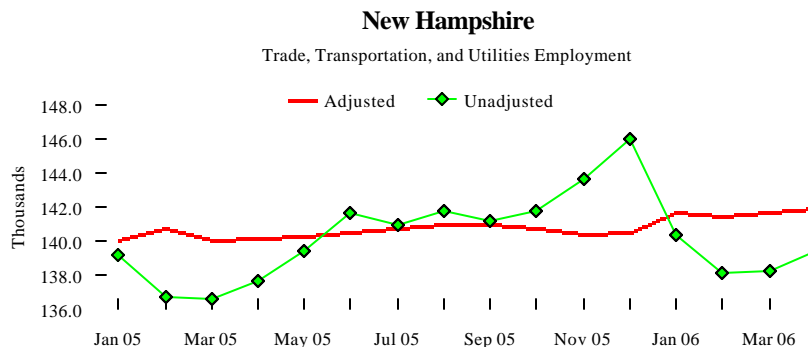


TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

The 1,200-job increase for trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) split between wholesale and retail trade, as transportation, warehousing, and utilities firms held employment totals at the March level.

Wholesale trade accounted for 500 of the supersector's April job expansion. The two published industries under wholesale trade showed that merchant wholesalers, durable goods (subsector 423) added 100 jobs to their payrolls, while wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (subsector 425) made no changes to their staffing totals in April. The sample indicated that merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods (subsector 424) played a significant role in wholesale trade's April job growth.

Retail trade expanded by 700 jobs in April. Food and beverage stores (subsector 445) contributed 300 jobs to the retail trade April increase, as health and personal care stores (subsector 446) increased staff size by 100. The remaining published items sustained employment at the March level. Beyond the published industries in retail trade, most other facets of the group made slight increases to their staff.

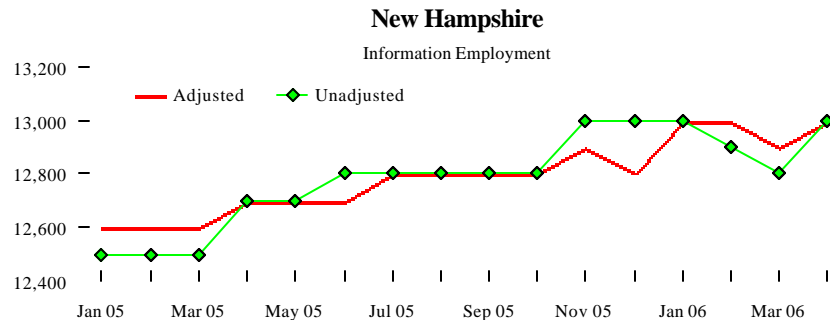


Clothing and clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsectors 448 and 452) provided the one exception to the overall employment upswing, as it posted a 100-job reduction for the month.

INFORMATION

Information (supersector 50) expanded its ranks by 200 jobs in April's preliminary estimates. The sample suggested that hiring in telecommunications (subsector 517) had a major role in bumping up the employment trend line.

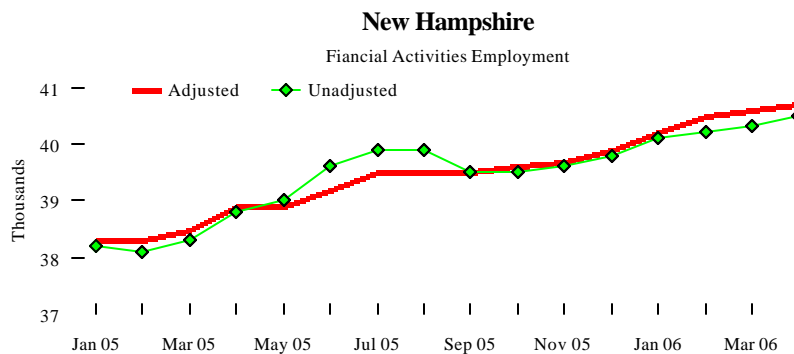
Employment shifts in subsector 511, publishing industries (except Internet), offset one another, and this grouping recorded no overall change to the number positions in its work force.



FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Financial activities (supersector 55) augmented its labor force by 200 jobs in April. Both finance and insurance (sector 52) and real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) added 100 jobs their respective cadre.

Within sector 52, insurance carriers and related activities (subsector 524) posted an employment gain, while firms in securities, commodity contracts, and other financial



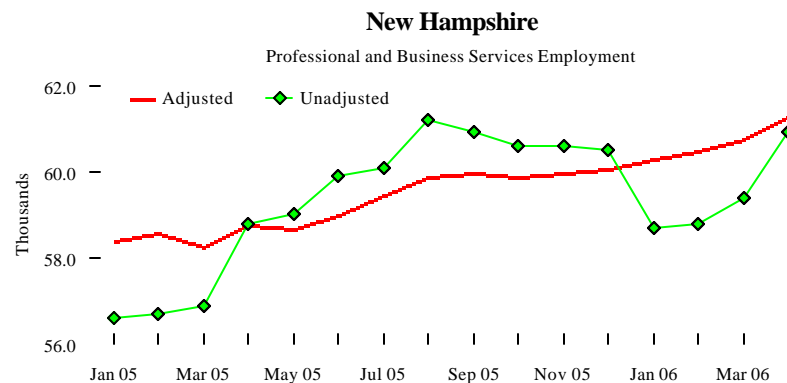
investments and related activities (subsector 523) made no over-the-month change to its personnel total.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) with its 1,400-job increase supplied the driving force behind the 1,500-job gain for professional and business services (supersector 60) in April's estimates. Employment services (industry group 5613) covered 500 of the sector 56 added jobs.

In April, management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) augmented its staffing level by 100 positions.

Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) made no over-the-month change to its employment totals.

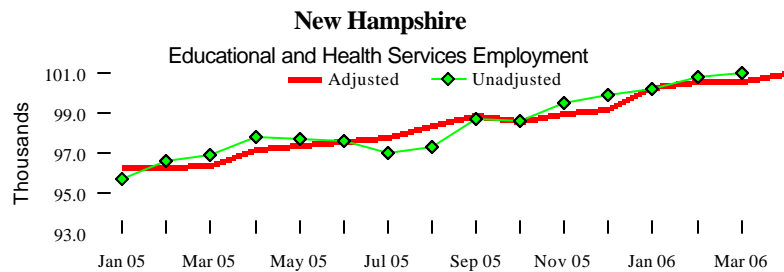


EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Health care and social assistance (sector 62) provided the April employment activity for educational and health services (supersector 65) as it added 300 jobs. Educational services (sector 61) did not register a change to its total number of employees.

April estimates showed that ambulatory health care services (subsector 621) and hospitals (subsector 622) each added 100 jobs to their force.

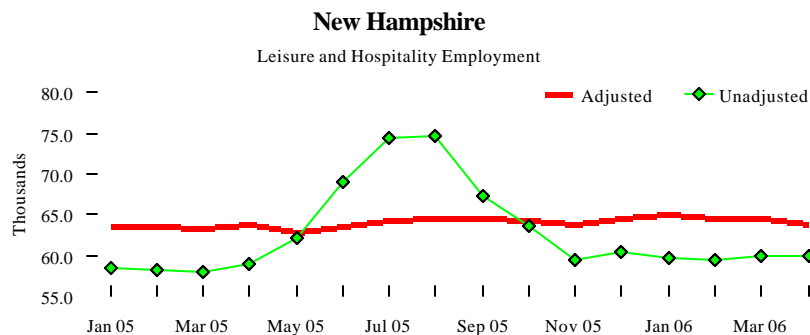
Collectively, firms providing social assistance (subsector 624) made modest increases to their work force.



LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Employment totals in April for leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) edged up by 100 jobs during a month of transition from cold weather activities to the warmer weather ones.

April proved to be a hot bed of activity for arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), as employment in this sector declined by 200 jobs overall. Employment gains in museums, historical sites, and similar institutions (subsector 712) mitigated the 600-job loss in amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713).



Within subsector 713, golf courses (industry 713910) opening up for the season lessened the impact on the employment trend line of skiing facilities (industry 713920) wrapping up their season.

Accommodation and food services (sector 72) gained 300 jobs in April's preliminary estimates on the strength of a 700-job addition by food services and drinking places (subsector 722). Accommodation (subsector 721) diminished the subsector 722 employment gain with a 400-job reduction.

Full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) increased its staff in April by 300 positions, while limited-service eating places (industry group 7222) added 400 to its crew size.

GOVERNMENT

Government (supersector 90) employment declined in April by 400. State government trimmed back staff by 300, as the cold weather activities ended for the season. Local government across the state made minor adjustments as employment at this level dropped by 100 jobs.

The total employed in federal government in New Hampshire remained unchanged in over-the-month activity.

